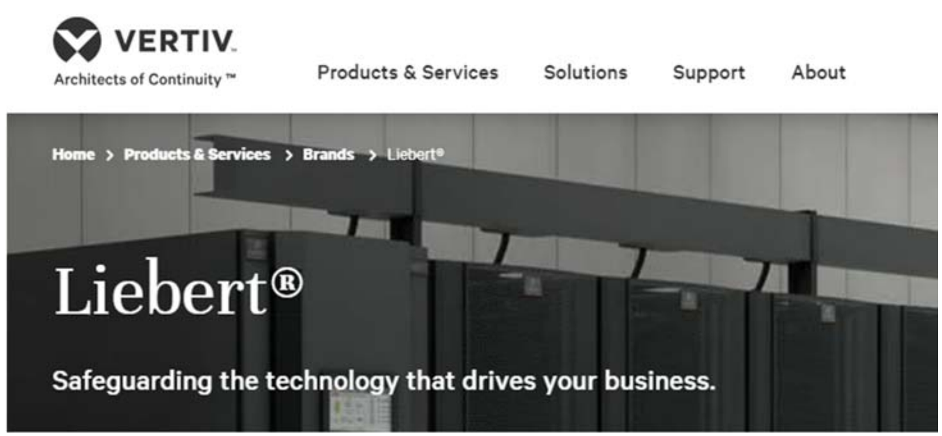
Exhibit 9

U.S. Patent No. 6,854,287 – Infringement Claim Chart

<table>
<tr><th>Claim 1</th><th>Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne</th></tr>
<tr><td>[1pre] A method for cooling a room configured to house a plurality of computer systems, said method comprising:</td><td>
CyrusOne’s data centers use a method for cooling a room configured to house a plurality of computer systems.
For example, CyrusOne uses Vertiv (Liebert) CRAC units in each colocation data center. Liebert CRAC units are controlled by Liebert’s iCOM Intelligent Communication and Monitoring system.

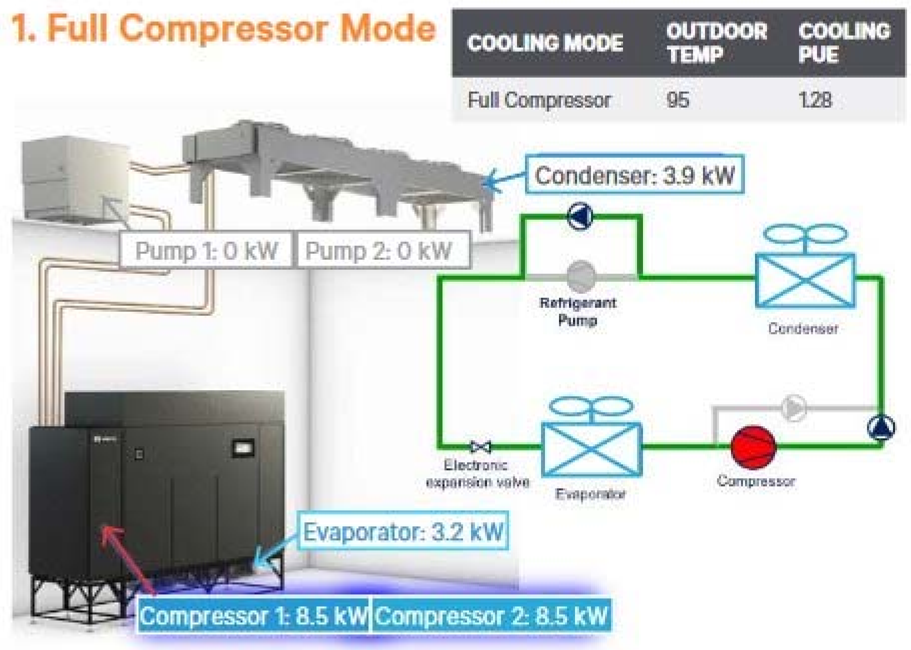

https://documents.cyrusone.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2022-CIN97_Cincinnati.pdf, p. 1.
</td></tr>
</table>

Claim 1	Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne
	Cooling • N+1 Cooling • Redundant DX and Glycol Chillers • Redundant raised floor CRAC units • 12in Raised floor https://documents.cyrusone.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2022-CIN97_Cincinnati.pdf, p. 2.  https://www.vertiv.com/en-us/products/brands/liebert/

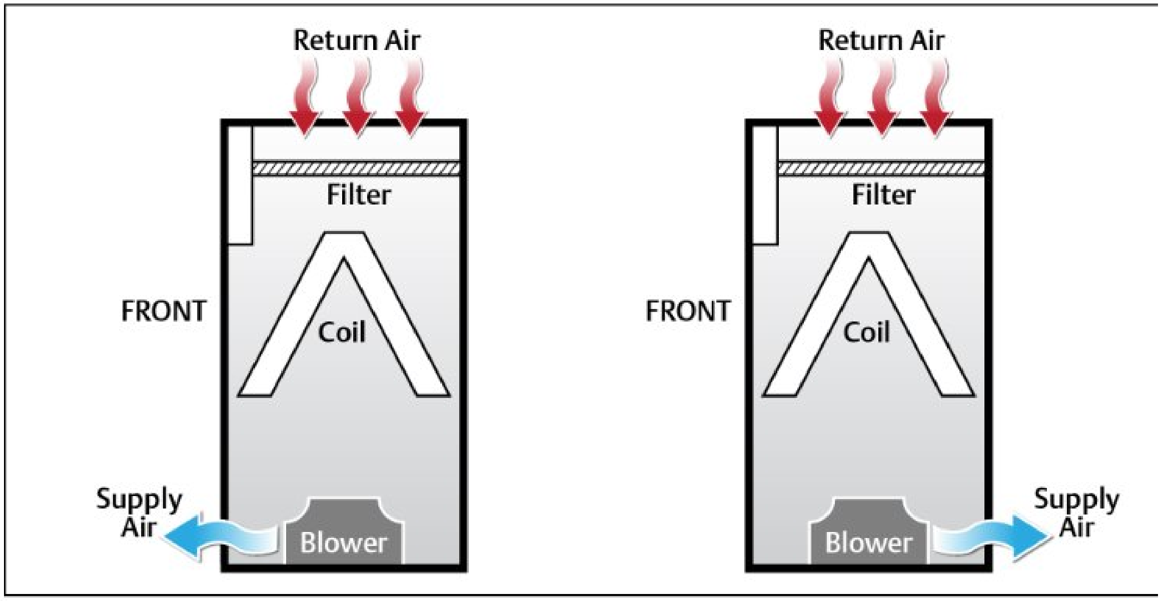
Claim 1	Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne
	 https://www.vertiv.com/49d637/globalassets/shared/liebert-icom-thermal-system-controls-brochure.pdf (“iCOM Brochure”).

Claim 1	Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne
	At the cooling unit level, the Liebert iCOM unit control provides the highest protection available and optimal performance. • Monitors 380 unit and component points to eliminate single points of failure • Self-healing features avoid passing unsafe operating thresholds • Highly intuitive, full-color, touch screen simplifies operations to save time and reduce human error • Multiple, automated unit protection routines, including lead/lag, cascade, rapid restart, refrigerant protection and valve calibration  **At the supervisory level,** the Liebert iCOM-S system control offers a revolutionary way to harmonize and optimize thermal system performance to optimize capacity across the data center, gain quick access to actionable data, and automate system diagnostics and trending. • Advanced monitoring and at-a-glance reporting on performance metrics and trends for efficiency, capacity and adverse events • Up to 50% system efficiency gains • 30% lower deployment costs • Teamwork modes that prevent conflict between units and allow them to adapt to changes in facility and IT demand to improve efficiency and availability and reduce system wear and tear – saving more than $10,000 per unit per year in energy costs • Simple and easy to deploy — auto-configuration to detect and configure up to 4,800 sensors, eliminating the need for custom integration to building management systems and cutting sensor deployment times in half  Liebert iCOM unit control and Liebert iCOM-S system control are available for new Vertiv™ data center cooling units or as retrofits. iCOM Brochure at p. 3.
[1a] providing a plurality of heat exchanger units configured to receive air from said room and to deliver air to said room;	CyrusOne provides a plurality of heat exchanger units configured to receive air from said room and to deliver air to said room. For example, CyrusOne uses Liebert CRAC units which are heat exchangers that receive air from the room and deliver cool conditioned air to the room by transferring heat from the air to a fluid.

Claim 1	Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne
	CIN99 CyrusOne Data Center Cincinnati - Blue Ash 4600 McAuley Place, 4th Floor Cincinnati, OH 45242 Located on McAuley Place, this Cincinnati data center facility is for customers that require a robust data center for mission-critical applications, as well as for disaster recovery and business continuity environments.   **Overview** • 15,000 sq. ft. data center/8,000 colo square feet (CSF) • Up to 900 kW available • 12-inch raised floor design • 20, and 22 ton Liebert Downflow Chilled Water CRAC units. https://documents.cyrusone.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2022-CIN97_Cincinnati.pdf, p. 1. **Cooling** • N+1 Cooling • Redundant DX and Glycol Chillers • Redundant raised floor CRAC units • 12in Raised floor https://documents.cyrusone.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2022-CIN97_Cincinnati.pdf, p. 2.

Claim 1	Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne
[1b] supplying said plurality of heat exchanger units with cooling fluid from an air conditioning unit;	CyrusOne supplies said plurality of heat exchanger units with cooling fluid from an air conditioning unit. For example, CyrusOne uses Liebert's CRAC units which have an evaporator. Refrigerant cooling fluid flows through heat exchanger coils in evaporator.  https://www.vertiv.com/49f1fd/globalassets/products/thermal-management/room-cooling/liebert-dse-sales-brochure-sl-18927_00.pdf. CyrusOne uses Liebert CRAC units which have a chilled water control valve. Chilled water cooling fluid flows through heat exchanger coils in evaporator.

	chilled water COM l controls to erature and the cooling and built for e operation. **cities** g capacities, ns. **Chilled Water Control Valve** The chilled water valve provides proportional control action in response to room temperature and humidity as sensed by the microprocessor control. It includes operating linkage and electronic motor. Unlike other systems of this nature it requires no over-travel linkage or end switches to be adjusted. The control uses "intelligent logic" to eliminate valve hunting, thus greatly increasing the life of the valve. The valve can be a 3-way or 2-way to meet the appropriate requirements of the installed system. 

Claim 1	Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne
	https://www.vertiv.com/491dda/globalassets/products/thermal-management/room-cooling/liebert-cw-brochure.pdf.
[1c] cooling said received air through heat exchange with the cooling fluid in the plurality of heat exchanger units;	CyrusOne cools said received air through heat exchange with the cooling fluid in the plurality of heat exchanger units. For example, CyrusOne uses Liebert CRAC units to cool fluid (refrigerant) through the coil. The cooling fluid through the coil is chilled water/glycol. Liebert CRAC units receive the "return air" from the room and deliver cool conditioned "supply air" to the room, by transferring heat from the air to the cooling fluid within the coil. 

<table>
<tr><th>Claim 1</th><th>Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>https://www.vertiv.com/4afe7d/globalassets/products/thermal-management/room-cooling/liebert-dse-80-165kw-23-43-tons-downflow-system-design-manual.pdf, pp. 3, 6.</td></tr>
<tr><td>[1d] sensing temperatures at one or more locations in said room;</td><td>
CyrusOne senses temperatures at one or more locations in said room.
For example, CyrusOne uses Liebert CRAC units and the Liebert CRAC unit control system senses temperatures at the supply sensor, remote sensor, or return sensor locations.
3.1.12 Automatic Fan Speed Control
Temperature sensors can control fan speed using one of three modes based on the type of sensor selected as the fan-control sensor: supply, return, or remote, see Table 3.2 below . Control is based on the selected sensor for both fan control and temperature control and their setpoints as follows:

Coupled: The fan control and temperature control sensor selection is the same. When coupled, fan speed is determined by the temperature setpoints.
Decoupled: The fan control and temperature control sensor selection is different. When decoupled, fan speed is determined by the fan setpoints.

Table 3.2 Fan Speed Controlling Sensor Options
<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th colspan="3">Temperature Control Sensor Selected</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>Supply Sensor</th><th>Remote Sensor</th><th>Return Sensor</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Fan Control Sensor Selected</td><td>Supply Sensor</td><td>Coupled</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Remote Sensor</td><td>Decoupled (Recommended)</td><td>Coupled</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Return Sensor</td><td>Decoupled</td><td>Decoupled</td><td>Coupled</td></tr>
</table>
https://www.vertiv.com/49b8b2/globalassets/shared/liebert-icom-user-manual_sl-31075.pdf, p. 45.
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Claim 1</th><th>Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne</th></tr>
<tr><td>[1e] controlling at least one of the temperature of said cooling fluid and said air delivery by said plurality of heat exchanger units to said room in response to said sensed temperatures at said one or more locations; and</td><td>
CyrusOne controls at least one of the temperature of said cooling fluid and said air delivery by said plurality of heat exchanger units to said room in response to said sensed temperatures at said one or more locations.
For example, CyrusOne uses Liebert CRAC units which have temperate sensors that control fan speed in response to sensed temperatures.
3.1.12 Automatic Fan Speed Control
Temperature sensors can control fan speed using one of three modes based on the type of sensor selected as the fan-control sensor: supply, return, or remote, see Table 3.2 below . Control is based on the selected sensor for both fan control and temperature control and their setpoints as follows:

Coupled: The fan control and temperature control sensor selection is the same. When coupled, fan speed is determined by the temperature setpoints.
Decoupled: The fan control and temperature control sensor selection is different. When decoupled, fan speed is determined by the fan setpoints.

Table 3.2 Fan Speed Controlling Sensor Options
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2" rowspan="2"></th><th colspan="3">Temperature Control Sensor Selected</th></tr>
<tr><th>Supply Sensor</th><th>Remote Sensor</th><th>Return Sensor</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Fan Control Sensor Selected</td><td>Supply Sensor</td><td>Coupled</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Remote Sensor</td><td>Decoupled (Recommended)</td><td>Coupled</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Return Sensor</td><td>Decoupled</td><td>Decoupled</td><td>Coupled</td></tr>
</table>
https://www.vertiv.com/49b8b2/globalassets/shared/liebert-icom-user-manual_sl-31075.pdf, p. 45.
The Liebert cooling unit controls activates the flow of chilled water/glycol, and varies cooling capacity by adjusting a motorized ball valve.
</td></tr>
</table>

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<tr><td></td><td>7.1.4 Temperature Control with a Fluid Economizer

When an economizer is installed, the cooling requirement (determined by the temperature proportional band) is addressed first by the economizer's secondary cooling. If the economizer cooling capacity is insufficient, the compressor(s) begin cooling to bring the room air temperature down to the temperature setpoint.

The fluid economizer employs a motorized ball valve that controls the flow of chilled water/glycol to provide a cooling capacity from 0% to 100%.

https://www.vertiv.com/49b8b2/globalassets/shared/liebert-icom-user-manual_sl-31075.pdf, p. 110.</td></tr>
<tr><td>[1f] wherein the step of controlling said air delivery by said plurality of heat exchanger units comprises individually manipulating a mass flow rate of the cooling fluid supplied to each of the plurality of heat exchanger units.</td><td>CyrusOne controls said air delivery by said plurality of heat exchanger units comprises individually manipulating a mass flow rate of the cooling fluid supplied to each of the plurality of heat exchanger units.

For example, CyrusOne uses Liebert CRAC units which have Teamwork mode. Teamwork mode evaluates changes in the air temperature of the inlet, outlet, or supply temperature of the heat dissipating devices and adjusts one or more cooling units controls to provide the required cooling capacity.

6 Teamwork, Standby and Rotation for Cooling Units

U2U communication via private network and additional hardware (see U2U Networking on page 95) allows the following operating features for the cooling units:
Teamwork
Standby (Rotation)
Cascade
https://www.vertiv.com/49b8b2/globalassets/shared/liebert-icom-user-manual_sl-31075.pdf, p. 99.</td></tr>
</table>

Claim 1	Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne
	6.2.3 Teamwork Mode 1—Parallel Operation In Teamwork mode 1, fan speed and cooling capacity are ramped up in parallel, which means that all units operate identically. Teamwork mode 1 is best for small rooms with balanced heat loads. A master unit collects the controlling readings for temperature and humidity from all the operating (fan on) units in the group, then determines the average or worst-case reading, and sends operating instructions to efficiently distribute cooling capacity across available units. In Teamwork mode 1, most parameters are shared and, when set in any unit, are set in all units in the group. **6.2.4 Teamwork Mode 2—Independent Operation** Teamwork mode 2 works well for most applications, and best in large rooms with un-balanced heat loads by preventing units in a group from operating in opposing modes, some cooling and some heating. All temperature and humidity parameters are shared by the group. The master unit monitors all available unit-sensor readings and determines the demand for cooling, heating, humidification and dehumidification, then sends operating instructions to address the greatest demand. In Teamwork mode 2, the setpoints for all units must be identical. The proportional band, deadband, and related settings may differ by unit. Fan speed is modulated per unit. Rotation and cascading is not available, so expect uneven distribution of work hours. **6.2.5 Teamwork Mode 3—Optimized Aisle Operation** In Teamwork Mode 3, the fan speed for all units operates in parallel, which means fan speed operation is identical at each unit. However, cooling capacity operates independently for each unit. Teamwork mode 3 takes advantage of variable speed fan options and variable capacity component options to maintain rooms with an unbalanced load and to prevent units in a group from operating in opposing modes. All units operate in the same mode based on the average or worst case (maximum) readings from the unit sensors. A local control (cooling capacity supply sensor) provides input to manage and maintain the discharge-air temperature at each unit. In addition, fan speed and operation are controlled based on readings from the unit temperature or static pressure sensors to control air delivery to the cold aisle. https://www.vertiv.com/49b8b2/globalassets/shared/liebert-icom-user-manual_sl-31075.pdf, p. 102. The Liebert CRAC units also have standby mode. Standby mode evaluates changes in the air temperature of the inlet, outlet, or supply temperature of the heat dissipating devices and actives/de-actives one or more cooling units to provide the required cooling capacity.

Claim 1	Exemplary Evidence of Infringement by CyrusOne
	6.3 Assigning Cooling Units to Standby (Lead/Lag) Standby assigns some units to operate while others are on standby, meaning a unit is idle but ready to become active in the event of an alarm condition in one of the operating units or based on a rotation schedule. When a unit is in standby mode, fan(s) are off and no cooling occurs. In multiple cooling unit systems, assigning units to standby lets you: • Configure redundancy in case of failure scenarios (standby). • Manage cooling unit run time (lead/lag). See Setting a Rotation Schedule on the next page . • Modulate for very low loads to full design load (to be temperature reactive) by cascading activation of standby units (configured when setting up teamwork mode). https://www.vertiv.com/49b8b2/globalassets/shared/liebert-icom-user-manual_sl-31075.pdf, p. 103.